Exhibit O

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Dictionary of
Electrical and
Computer
Engineering

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address field

adaptive signal processing |COMMUN| The design of adaptive systems for signal-processing applications.   { ə¦dap·tiv ¦sig·nəl 'prä·sə·siŋ }

adaptive structure |ENG| A structure whose geometric and inherent structural characteristics can be changed beneficially in response to external stimulation by either remote commands or automatic means.   { ə¦dap·tiv 'strək·chər }

adaptive system |SYS ENG| A system that can change itself in response to changes in its environment in such a way that its performance improves through a continuing interaction with its surroundings.   { ə'dap·tiv 'sis·təm }

adaptive system theory |COMPUT SCI| The branch of automata theory dealing with adaptive, or self-organizing, systems.   { ə'dap·tiv 'sis·təm ‚the·ə·rē }

adaptor |COMPUT SCI| A printed circuit board that is plugged into an expansion slot in a computer to communicate with an external peripheral device.   { ə'dap·tər }

Adcock antenna |ELECTROMAG| A pair of vertical antennas separated by a distance of one-half wavelength or less and connected in phase opposition to produce a radiation pattern having the shape of a figure eight.   { 'ad·käk ‚an'ten·ə }

Adcock direction finder |NAV| A radio direction finder utilizing one or more pairs of Adcock antennas.   { 'ad·käk də'rek·shən ‚fīn·dər }

ADCON See address constant.   { 'ad‚kän }

adconductor cathode |ELECTR| A cathode in which adsorbed alkali metal atoms provide electron emission in a glow or arc discharge.   { ¦ad·kan¦dək·tər 'kath‚ōd }

add See add operation.   { ad }

adder |COMPUT SCI| A computer device that can form the sum of two or more numbers or quantities. |ELECTR| A circuit in which two or more signals are combined to give an output-signal amplitude that is proportional to the sum of the input-signal amplitudes. Also known as adder circuit.   { 'ad·ər }

adder circuit See adder.   { 'ad·ər ‚sər·kət }

add-in |COMPUT SCI| An electronic component that can be placed on a printed circuit board already installed in a computer to enhance the computer's capability.   { 'ad ‚in }

adding circuit |ELECTR| A circuit that performs the mathematical operation of addition.   { 'ad·iŋ 'sər·kət }

adding machine |COMPUT SCI| A device which performs the arithmetical operation of addition and subtraction.   { 'ad·iŋ mə‚shēn }

add-in program |COMPUT SCI| A computer program that enhances the capabilities of a particular application.   { 'ad‚in 'prō·grəm }

addition item |COMPUT SCI| An item which is to be filed in its proper place in a computer.   { ə'di·shən 'īd·əm }

addition record |COMPUT SCI| A new record inserted into an updated master file.   { ə'di·shən ‚rek·ərd }

addition table |COMPUT SCI| The part of memory that holds the table of numbers used in addition in a computer employing table look-up techniques to carry out this operation.   { ə'di·shən ‚tā·bəl }

additive synthesis |ENG ACOUS| A method of synthesizing complex tones by adding together an appropriate number of simple sine waves at harmonically related frequencies.   { ¦ad·ə·div 'sin·thə·səs }

additive white Gaussian noise |COMMUN| Noise that contains equal energy per frequency across the spectrum of the noise employed. Also known as white noise. Abbreviated AWGN.   { 'ad·əd·iv wīt ¦gau·sē·ən 'nòiz }

add-on |COMPUT SCI| A peripheral device, such as a printer or disk drive, that is added to a basic computer.   { 'ad‚ön }

add-on memory |COMPUT SCI| Computer storage that is added to the original main storage to enhance the computer's processing capability.   { 'ad‚ön 'mem·rē }

add operation |COMPUT SCI| An operation in computer processing in which the sum of two or more numbers is placed in a storage location previously occupied by one of the original numbers. Also known as add.   { 'ad ‚äp·ə‚rā·shən }

address |COMPUT SCI| The number or name that uniquely identifies a register, memory location, or storage device in a computer.   { 'ad·res }

addressable |COMPUT SCI| Capable of being located by a computer through an addressing technique.   { ə'dres·ə·bəl }

addressable cursor |COMPUT SCI| A cursor that can be moved by software or keyboard controls to any point on the screen.   { ə'dres·ə·bəl 'kər·sər }

address book |COMPUT SCI| A feature in an e-mail program for storing e-mail addresses.   { 'ad·ras ‚búk }

address bus |COMPUT SCI| An internal computer communications channel that carries addresses from the central processing unit to components under the unit's control.   { 'ad·res ‚bəs }

address computation |COMPUT SCI| The modification by a computer of an address within an instruction, or of an instruction based on results obtained so far. Also known as address modification.   { 'ad·res ‚käm·pyə'tā·shən }

address constant |COMPUT SCI| A value, or its expression, used in the calculation of storage addresses from relative addresses for computers. Abbreviated ADCON. Also known as base address; presumptive address; reference address.   { 'ad·res ‚kän·stənt }

address conversion |COMPUT SCI| The use of an assembly program to translate symbolic or relative computer addresses.   { 'ad·res kən‚vər·zhən }

address counter |COMPUT SCI| A counter which increments an initial memory address as a block of data is being transferred into the memory locations indicated by the counter.   { 'ad·res ‚kaúnt·ər }

address field |COMPUT SCI| The portion of a computer program instruction which specifies where a particular piece of information is located in the computer memory.   { 'ad·res ‚fēld }

9

counter/frequency meter

counter/frequency meter |ENG| An instrument that contains a frequency standard and can be used to measure the number of events or the number of cycles of a periodic quantity that occurs in a specified time, or the time between two events. { 'kaunt·ər 'frē·kwən·sē ,mēd·ər }

countermeasures set |ELECTR| A complete electronic set specifically designed to provide facilities for intercepting and analyzing electromagnetic energy propagated by transmitter and to provide a source of radio-frequency signals which deprive the enemy of effective use of his electronic equipment. { 'kaunt·ər,mezh·ərz ,set }

counterpoise |ELEC| A system of wires or other conductors that is elevated above and insulated from the ground to form a lower system of conductors for an antenna. Also known as antenna counterpoise. { 'kaunt·ər,pȯiz }

counter tube |ELECTR| An electron tube having one signal-input electrode and 10 or more output electrodes, with each input pulse serving to transfer conduction sequentially to the next output electrode; beam-switching tubes and cold-cathode counter tubes are examples. { 'kaunt·ər ,tüb }

counter voltage |ELEC| The reverse voltage that appears across an inductor when current through the inductor is shut off. { 'kaunt·ər ,vōl·tij }

counting circuit |ELECTR| A circuit that counts pulses by frequency-dividing techniques, by charging a capacitor in such a way as to produce a voltage proportional to the pulse count, or by other means. Also known as counter circuit. { 'kaunt·iŋ ,sər·kət }

counting-down circuit See frequency divider. { 'kaunt·iŋ ,daun ,sər·kət }

counting rate-voltage characteristic See plateau characteristic. { 'kaunt·iŋ ,rāt 'vōl·tij ,kar·ik·tə'ris·tik }

couple |ELEC| To connect two circuits so signals are transferred from one to the other. |ELECTR| Two metals placed in contact, as in a thermocouple. { 'kəp·əl }

coupled antenna |ELECTROMAG| An antenna electromagnetically coupled to another. { 'kəp·əld an'ten·ə }

coupled circuits |ELEC| Two or more electric circuits so arranged that energy can transfer electrically or magnetically from one to another. { 'kəp·əld 'sər·kəts }

coupled systems |COMPUT SCI| Computer systems that share equipment and can exchange information. { 'kəp·əld 'sis·təmz }

coupled transistors |ELECTR| Transistors connected in series by transformers or resistance-capacitance networks, in much the same manner as electron tubes. { 'kəp·əld tran'zis·tərz }

coupler |ELEC| A component used to transfer energy from one circuit to another. |ELECTROMAG| 1. A passage which joins two cavities or waveguides, allowing them to exchange energy. 2. A passage which joins the ends of two waveguides, whose cross section changes continuously from that of one to that of the other. { 'kəp·lər }

coupling |ELEC| 1. A mutual relation between two circuits that permits energy transfer from one to another, through a wire, resistor, transformer, capacitor, or other device. 2. A hardware device used to make a temporary connection between two wires. { 'kəp·liŋ }

coupling aperture |ELECTROMAG| An aperture in the wall of a waveguide or cavity resonator, designed to transfer energy to or from an external circuit. Also known as coupling hole; coupling slot. { 'kəp·liŋ ,ap·ə·chər }

coupling capacitor |ELECTR| A capacitor used to block the flow of direct current while allowing alternating or signal current to pass; widely used for joining two circuits or stages. Also known as blocking capacitor; stopping capacitor. { 'kəp·liŋ kə'pas·əd·ər }

coupling coefficient |ELECTR| The ratio of the maximum change in energy of an electron traversing an interaction space to the product of the peak alternating gap voltage and the electronic charge. { 'kəp·liŋ ,kō·i'fish·ənt }

coupling hole See coupling aperture. { 'kəp·liŋ ,hōl }

coupling loop |ELECTROMAG| A conducting loop projecting into a waveguide or cavity resonator, designed to transfer energy to or from an external circuit. { 'kəp·liŋ ,lüp }

coupling probe |ELECTROMAG| A probe projecting into a waveguide or cavity resonator, designed to transfer energy to or from an external circuit. { 'kəp·liŋ ,prōb }

coupling slot See coupling aperture. { 'kəp·liŋ ,slät }

course programmer |CONT SYS| An item which initiates and processes signals in a manner to establish a vehicle in which it is installed along one or more projected courses. { 'kȯrs 'prō ,gram·ər }

courseware |COMPUT SCI| Computer programs designed to be used in computer-aided instruction or computer-managed instruction. { 'kȯrs,wer }

coverage |ELECTROMAG| A spatial account of the regions of useful sensitivity in a radar's surroundings that can be affected, for example, by multipath propagation or by obscuring terrain. { 'kəv·rij }

COZI |COMMUN| An ionospheric sounding system for determining propagation characteristics of the ionosphere at various angles at any instant; used to determine how well long-distance, high-frequency broadcasts are reaching their intended destinations. Derived from communications zone indicator. { ¦kō¦zī }

CPA See color-phase alternation.

CPE See computer performance evaluation.

CPM See critical path method.

C power supply |ELECTR| A device connected in the circuit between the cathode and grid of a vacuum tube to apply grid bias. { ¦sē 'pau̇r sə ,plī }

124